Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 39.

Select Poetry.

CATCH THE SUNSHINE.

Catch the sunshine though it flickers
Through a dark and dismal cloud,
Though it fall so faint and feeble
On a heart with sorrow bow'd;
Catch it quickly; it is passing,
Passing rapidly away;
It has only come to tell you
There is yet a brighter day.

Catch the sunshine! though 'tis only
One pale flickering beam of light,
There is joy within its glimm'ring
Whispering 'tis not always night,
Don't be moping, sighing, weeping,
Look up! look up, like a man!
There's no time to grope in darkness,
Catch the sunshine when you can.

Catch the sunshine! though life's tempest
May unfurl its chilling blast,
Catch the little hopeful straggler!
Storms will not forever last.
Don't give up, and say "forsaken!"
Don't begin to say "I am sad!"
Look! there comes a gleam of sunshine!
Catch it! oh! it seems so glad!

Catch the sunshine! don't be grieving
O'er that darksome billow there!
Life's a sea of stormy billows,
We must meet them everywhere.
Pass right through them! do not tarry,
Overcome the heaving tide,
There's a sparkling gleam of sunshine
Waiting on the other side.

Catch the sunshine! catch it gladly!
Messenger in Hope's employ,
Sent through clouds, through storms and billows,
Bringing you a cup of joy,
Oh! then don't be sighing, weeping,
Life, you know, is but a span,
There's no time to sigh and sorrow,
Catch the sunshine when you can.

From the Chambersburg Repository.

EDWARD McPHERSON.

Edward M'Pherson, the People's nominee for Congress, is scarcely thirty years of age, and yet few men have surpassed him in shedding the lustre of genius upon the Politics and Literature of the day. He was born in Adams county, graduated with honors at the Pennsylvania College at an early age, and has since then divided his time between literary studies, and the examination and defence of what he has ever regarded as the true policy of our government. For ten years past he has perhaps contributed more to an enlightened discussion of the political questions before the people than any other man of his age. Being thoroughly familiar with all the political issues, and possessing, as he does, a degree of energy almost unparalleled, he has made his mark in every struggle in Pennsylvania since he attained his majority. His earnest devotion to the great American Principle of Protecting our Industrial Interests against *foreign* and *pauper labor*, has made him thoroughly master of the Tariff question; and whether on the stump or wielding his pen, he discusses it with that candor and force that must carry conviction to every dispassionate mind. Equally earnest and untiring has he been in support of Freedom in Territories consecrated to Free Labor, alike by the plighted faith of our fathers and by the immutable law of Nature.—Defending, as he ever has, the protection of a free and diversified Industry in Pennsylvania, he could not but demand for the free sons of the North, who follow the setting sun to rear their happy homes in the Eden of the Western World, protection from the degradation and fatal competition of the menial labor of the slave.

But in his various political writings he has excelled especially in his uniform defense of Economy in the administration of both State and National Governments. His letters to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* in 1856 and in 1857, in support of the Sale of the Public Works, were the most conclusive arguments in favor of a separation of our improvements from State management we have ever read. They were printed in pamphlet form by the friends of Reform, and were instrumental to a great extent in effecting the consummation of the sale of the Main Line in 1857, and of the remainder of the Canals by the last Legislature. Those letters were perfect text-books for those members who were disposed to respect the long disregarded prayers of the taxpayers for the sale of the Public Works and the annihilation of that monster of profligacy and corruption, the Canal Board. His exposition of the glaring frauds and shameless extravagance practised by the State officials on our Canals and Railroads, startled, aroused the people, and overwhelmed the vampyres who have been plundering the treasury. Much as the people of Franklin county and of the State, are indebted to our Senator, Mr. Brewer, and to one of our Members, Mr. M'Clure, for the conspicuous or perhaps controlling parts they played in their respective branches in effecting this great Reform, still we are none the less indebted to Edward McPherson for the masterly manner in which he exposed the annual loss the people were sustaining by the mismanagement of our Improvements, and for his unanswerable appeals to the people and the legislature for a sale.

But not in Politics alone has his gifted pen made him rank with the leading men of our State. In Literature he has won for himself the richest encomiums. We have before us now a pamphlet copy of an address delivered before the Young Mens' Christian Association of Gettysburg, on the 13th of February last, on "The Christian Principle—Its Influence upon Government." It is a tribute of rare power and eloquence to the influence of the great Christian Principle in civil government, and we regret that our limited space confines us to but a few brief extracts. We quote:

"Man is an organ, many-toned and deep, whose responsive chords are ever thrilling through the great temple of the universe—in the gentleness of the quiet peal, the plaintiveness of the melting wail, or the joyousness of the full, grand, overwhelming chorus. The causes of this diversity are numerous. By none are they thoroughly understood. Concerning them there are conflicting theories.—But their study can never be without interest: for who can be indifferent to those great problems, whose solution will make clear the path of human life, as it reaches back into the untraceable past, or stretches forth to the illimitable future." * * * * *

"Knowledge is said to be irresistible power—by which is meant intellectual acquisition as as antagonistic to moral or religious. But is it possible to dissociate entirely moral and intellectual truth? Is it possible to give our intellectual powers free range over the wide expanse of the knowable, without thereby affording scope for the exercise of the moral sentiments. Can one side of a man move without the other? Can one half of a man grow and the other remain dwarfed? Can food be made to nourish one organ and weaken another?—Man's moral and intellectual natures are as intertwined as his nervous and arterial systems. One is more or less dependent upon the other, and both are regulated by the same conditions of health. * * * * *

"While admitting the high position of intellectual knowledge, and conceding it to be an essential power, without which little substantial progress can be expected, we deny its exclusive claim, upon the ground of its inadequacy. Man is not all intellect, nor does he, even generally, act upon the conclusions of pure reason, unmodified by his sympathies, his sense of right, of prudence and other causes. But an explanation of human conduct which fails embrace man's whole nature must be false.—The great irresistible powers controlling man must penetrate every part of man—must reach all his powers—must be co-extensive with his nature. This intellectual acquisition is not.—It is a most valuable agent. It is indispensible to all progress. It is elevating and alleviating in its tendencies. It enlarges the circle of human enjoyments. It is 'the godlike principle which distinguishes man from the brute.' It gives man power over the Universe. It reveals hidden things and makes dark things plain. It solves the mysteries of the physical world, and the still greater mysteries which abound within one's self, whilst it expands man's faculties, gives him new thoughts, and lifts him above degrading and brutalizing influences. But it is not the only power by which man is to rise. There is another, wider, deeper, brorder, stronger. It is the power which the Almighty offers for man's salvation. Upon this alone can mankind surely rest for the true enjoyment of the present, and that bursting of agonizing bonds which we hopefully expect in the future. * * *

"Religion cannot be reasoned out of existence. It has found many enemies by whom its progress has been retarded. It has struggled long and painfully, and yet struggles with the master passions of men. It has had its fields of triumph. It has also had its temporary reverses." * * * * *

"The physical world is ablaze with activities. Our homes, our walks, our resting-places, these streets, this spot, this town, yea, the whole earth, and the very firmament overflow with influences, begun, many of them, before we breathed, and daily grown more numerous and extensive and comprehending in their reach all nature. No man can descend below them. No man can escape them. If he flee to the desert, they are in the arid sand, the parched earth, the burning atmosphere. If to the mountain, they are in the trickling stream, the deep glen, the opening gorge. If to the uttermost parts of the earth, they are in the frigid sky, the crisp air, the very barrenness of bleakness." * * * * *

"It is unnecessary, and would be impossible, to trace in detail, the influence of the CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE upon every institution of his government. This is the work of the historian, not the brief essayist. A brief mention of the most prominent of its results, is all that is in our scope. It has driven from existence that heroworship which led the ancients to deify men, while it keeps fresh, and makes more active, the sentiment of admiration for the truly heroic. It has rescued man from those excessive passions which swallowed up every principle, making of highest merit what we call a crime. It has diverted the sentiment of veneration from mythologic gods, but little better and sometimes much worse than men, and has increased the enthusiasm, energy and power of the feeling, by giving as it object, the author and embodiment of all good, whose holiness, and justice, and goodness, and truth are without limit, or blemish, or defect. It has modified the avarice of men, and proved its indulgence incompatible with prime duties. It has dissipated the dimness and darkness which perplexed, and finally overthrew the ancients—and it bids the modern walk along those deep declivities, over those rocky paths and those treacherous pitfalls—calm, confident and safe. It has taken up truth were baffled philosophers were forced to abandon its pursuit, has analyzed, described, and displayed its longsought beauties, and showed its connexion with its author, the great ETRNAL. It is the parent of true charity, which, before the world knew not—that charity which "suffereth long and is kind," which "envieth not," which "vaunteth not itself, and is not pulled up," which "is not easily provoked," which "thinketh no evil." It has peopled with exalted creations the moral world, which Paganism left "a wildnerness with fiery serpents in it," and has given its largeheartedness to modern civilization, whose noble benefactions and munificent charities are "the outward and wordly expression of the spiritual truths of Christianity." It has given art the splendid inspiration, the ravishing tenderness which is its crowning beauty, and which, before, was seen "as through a glass darkly." It has given triumphs to the pencil of an Angelo, and the chisel of a Crawford. It has added charms to the graceful form of Justice. It has enriched Law, by gifts from its vast possessions. It has given Science a grander aim, a surer direction, a holier mission. It has modified the rigors of war, stimulated the arts of peace, and introduced new and vital elements into society, making their rightfulness the absolute and decisive test of all anactments. It has overturned groveling superstitions, exploded odious distinctions, and five, yet 'that destructive spirit which hates fast the good, and pulls down the evil in the world; which is most intolerant of wrong, and most protective of right; which has ever warred against the evil practices of men, and which, while building that splendid and spacious mansion in which all the nations will ultimately live in harmony and peace, is, in our day, most occupied in destroying the ingenious mechanism—those dark passages, those covert retreats, those gloomy dungeons, by which the few have wickedly oppressed the many. Through man—whom brused and broken, it wrested from the destroyer, and has re-created—whose virtuous impulses it has sustained, whose tastes it has refined, whose conseptions beautified, whose ideal exalted, sympathies expanded, whose meekness, patience and courage it has strengthened and over all whose facalties it has shed its purifying spirit through this exalted re-creation of its power, the CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE reaches his daily life, his associates, his home, society, and the whole frame-work of government, ennobling all by breathing upon all the balmy sweetness of its nature.

"What influence so penetrative? What so pervasive? What so expanded in its reach, so complete in its character, so intense in its action, so marked in its results? Permeating every part of man, and every object within human touch, omitting nothing, baffled by nothing, but bringing all in admirable subjection to itself, it is, as a great balance wheel, regulating the world; checking its evil tendencies, enceoraging its good, and so moulding all as to give greatest glory to the Divine Author of us all. It is a heaven sent influence, which no human invention can stay, no obstacles obstruct, and no combination of power crush; which reaches beyond this earth, and will be co-extensive with eternity. Upon earth, it is the controlling influence. And when the globe has been melted with frevent heat, and the heavens rolled up as a scroll, it will wing its way to the home, whence for man's good it came, and ever growing in power, will through unending ages, rejoicingly intensify the praises which the redeemed will sing to their Great Deliverer."

Such is the man presented to the People of the Congressional district for their sufferages. In the noon-tide of a most active and useful life—thoroughly familiar with all the public questions of the day both State and National—possessing a rare degree of energy, and a moral character unspotted and unsuspected, no one can doubt that he would represent us in our National legislature with equal credit to himself and to his constituents. Friends of our languishing Industry! Friends of the sacred principle of Self-government! Friends of Economy in the administration of the government! It is in your power by a united and earnest effort to redeem the district! It CAN be done! IT MUST BE DONE!

Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of the Belmont, (Ohio) district, who first voted against Lecompton and afterward for it, has been thrown overbord, and a fellow named Sprigg, of Logan county, nominated in his place.

The Lecompton wing of the Democrats of Schuylkill, have nominated Wm. L. Dewart for Congress, and J. M. Wetherill for the Senate. The Anti-Lecompton men have a separate ticket.

From Forney's Press.

Wilson Reilly on the Stump.

BEDFORD August 31, 1358

Understanding that the Hon. Wilson Reilly would address a mass meeting of the Democracy of this county, I stolled into the court house to see and hear how things are said and done by men of Mr. Reilly's political course. The meeting was not a large one for court week, because of the absence of the president judge; but it was respectable in both numbers and enthusiasm. An organization was effected with the usual preliminaries, and a Committee on Resolutions appointed. When the committee retired, Mr. Reilly was formally introduced to the meeting by a short but enthusiastic speech from Maj. Samuel H. Tate. He was well received, and spoke for about an hour on the subjects of Kansas, the tariff, and the expenditures of the National Administration. About one-half his time was occupied in an effort to justify his recent vote in Congress on the Lecompton Constitution and the English bill.

He commenced with the first Territorial Legislature; and, *assuming* it to have been legally elected, contended it had a legal right to call a constitutional convention; that the Lecompton Convention was a legal convention, and had full powers to frame a Constitution; that, having framed one, it was legal to submit it to Congress for approval, without having submitted the same to a popular vote; and that the Constitution, having been so submitted, Congress was bound to accept it, there being nothing in it to conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Such was his logic and mode of argument. He altogether denied the fact of the fraudulent election of the first Territorial Legislature, and totally ignored the still greater fact that this same Lecompton Constitution had been repudiated by a majority of over ten thousand of the qualified voters of Kansas, and these same squatter sovereigns had disowned and protested against it in every possible shape. He commenced in the middle of Kansas history, and ended in the middle, omitting the most important facts. "It was the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out," and his great hobby was the *legality* of that precious Lecompton document.

Shylock never contended for the "pound of flesh" in the bond with more perseverance and [illegible] At the outset of his remarks he confessed he had at one time viewed the whole matter differently, but that he had changed. He promised, before he closed, to give the reasons of this change, which promise he strangely and most unfortunately omitted to make good. It was no doubt expected he would give some pretty good reason why he had voted and spoken for Lecompton after he had written out that celebrated strong speech against, and shown it to his friends, and sworn again and again hostility to the whole iniquity. But in this there was an entire failure. He labored hard in his own defence, and was listened to with attentive respect, but with a most marked and significant silence. On the whole, we considered his effort a complete failure, and the appreciation of his audience confirmed our individual impressions. After he got off the subject of Kansas, he succeeded in again exciting some enthusiasm among his hearers on other topics; but he is a sanguine man indeed if he has not discovered that his pathway is beset with difficulties, and that he has a hard road to travel.

In concluding the Kansas portion of his speech Mr. Reilly declared, if re-elected, and Kansas presented herself to Congress with another Constitution, (she having rejected the English bribe by a vote of seven to one,) he would vote for her admission. But shall we believe him? As a Democrat, I, for one, will not. "If mine enemy," says the Spanish proverb, "deceive me once, shame on *him;* if he deceive me twice, shame on *me.*" Wilson Reilly was a popular-sovereignty Democrat before he went on to Washington, and both in public and in private "swore terribly" he never could be induced to vote for the Lecompton swindle, or any other instrument that bore upon its face such palpable evidence of its being repugnant to a large majority. He wrote an anti-Lecompton speech and read it to a Democrat, who is a personal friend of the writer of this; he declared in Chambersburg, in Harrisburg, and in Washington, his abhorrence of the course of the Administration, in breaking the faith of the Democratic party, solemnly pledged in 1856, and President Buchanan's declaration to the people of Kansas, given through Gov. Walker. Yet, afterwards, through Executive influence, or through some other cause, he turned round and voted for this very swindle, and is now engaged in the miserable paltry undertaking of showing its *legality.*

A BUCHANAN DEMOCRAT IN 1856.

From Forney's Press.

Hon. Wilson Reilly in Juniata County.

PATTERSON, Juniata County, Pa., Sept. 11.

This has been our regular court week here, and besides the judges, lawyers, politicians, &c., our county seat, Mifflintown, has been thronged with farmers and business men generally, from all parts of the county. Among others, Messrs. Reilly and McPherson, our candidates for Congress, are both here. Mr. Reilly has found, since his return home, that he is in quite a different atmosphere from that which surrounded him at Washington; and although it may not have been a very difficult matter for him while there, considering all the influences which were brought to bear upon him, to desert the principles, and violate the pledges of the party that elected him, since he has returned, and is compelled to look his constituents in the face, he has discovered, to his dismay, that he has lost the confidence of the masses that rallied to his support in '56.—Then he was enthusiastically received everywhere over the district; now he is welcomed by none but those who enjoy the favors or fear the frowns of a proscriptive and intolerant Administration. Then we had faith in the man. He had declared again and again to us his devotion to the Democratic doctrines, and dwelt particularly upon his fidelity to that part of our creed—the recognition of the will of the majority—which the Democratic party has maintained since the formation of the Government to the present time. We believed he would manfully stand by his pledges, and use all his power and influence as a member of Congress to crush the minority rule in Kansas, and resist the attempt to force a Constitution upon a people which they loathed and abhorred. But he has deserted his principles and violated his pledges. He stood firm for a while, but the seductions of power were too strong for him. He has gained the favor of the Administration, but has betrayed his trust. He is now here, trying to justify his course, and conciliate what he well knows to be a wronged constituency. He asks us for support, and promises to represent faithfully our sentiments, if he be re-elected. But *his day* is over. He deceived us once—that is enough. He no longer has any claims to our support. We profess to be Democrats. We cherish the true principles of the party, and will adhere to them while we have a tongue to speak or a hand to cast a vote. We have therefore, to choose between our principles and our candidate. Shall we hesitate? The 11th of October will give you our decision. The Opposition held a meeting in the court house, on Thursday evening last. Speeches were made by Mr. McPherson and the Hon. Jos. Casey, of Harrisburg. They are united throughout the district, and expect to elect their candidate without any trouble.—Would it not create some surprise in HIGH QUARTERS! JUNIATA.

A BEAUTIFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The expenses of the Government continue far beyond the rates of current receipts, which averages only three-quarters of a million a week. The new loan is paid in and the balance of cash on hand is but a fraction over $9,000,000. Even Democrats are beginning to appreciate that the tariff of 1856 was, as to revenue, a grand mistake. It became a law a few days before the present Administration came into [illegible] appreciating its enormous capacities for spending money. There was a general reduction of duty of twenty-five per cent., but there was an entire abolition of duty upon a very extensive class of articles. It is obvious that there would have been an enormous falling off of revenue, even had the imports continued at the average of 1856–57. The diminution of imports, combined with the reduction of duties, has not simply brought the income within the bill of expenditures; it has bankrupted the Government. The country ought not to forget that while the debt is rolling up at the rate of thirty three millions a year, to be made good by taxation, the foolish annihilation of revenue was forced upon the Republicans by the insane attempt of the Democrats to compass their darling project of absolute free trade.

Even now, with all the evidence of financial distress before it, a powerful faction of the Democratic Party is contending for the abolition of all duties, and a resort to direct taxation. The Report of Mr. Boyce's Special Committee, to which that subject was referred, has made a considerable sensation at the South, and the exclusively planting States are clamorous for its adoption. Virginia, however, halts, and appears indisposed to abandon her iron and coal interests, the development of which depends in a great measure upon the protective system. The Richmond Enquirer does not see how they are to get along without heavy duties on these articles.

From the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 27.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER—318 AFRICANS ON BOARD.

The United States brig Dolphin, Lieut. Jno. N. Maffit commanding, arrived at Key West on Sunday, the 22d ult., from the coast of Cuba. The Dolphin sailed from Sagua la Grande on the morning of the 21st.

At daylight she discovered a sail ahead standing on the same course as the Dolphin which gained on her very rapidly during the day. At 4 p. m. the sail hauled on the wind as if trying to get out of the Dolphin's course, which caused her to be considered a suspicious craft. The Dolphin tacked and stood off in pursuit, hoisting the English colors, and fired a blank cartridge, which not being answered by the other vessel another was fired at half-past 4 p. m., and this also being unnoticed, at 5 p. m. she fired a shot across the bow of the suspected vessel, which had the effect of producing the American flag at her peak; but she still continued on her course, and seemed to be making her best endeavors to escape, when a well directed shot from the Dolphin took effect in her fore rigging, causing her to heave to and lower her colors.

On sending a boat on board, she proved to be a brig from the African coast, with 318 negroes.

Her crew were instantly confined, and the prize placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Bradford and Second Lieut. Chas. G. Carpenter, and sixteen men from the Dolphin, with orders to proceed to Charleston, S. C.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has instituted suit against Capt. Geo. Sanderson, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, for libel, the complaint being based upon an editorial published in the last number of that paper, in which certain direct allegations of a personal nature were made against Mr. Stevens. The action being a civil one, the defendant will have more latitude in giving the truth in evidence than he would have had under a criminal action.

AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP A WHITE GIRL IN SLAVERY.—A case that excited much interest, has recently been before the Courts of Kentucky. The plaintiff, who sued for her freedom, is described by the Kentucky papers as "a handsome young woman, about twenty-one years of age, perfectly white, with long, luxuriant, and straight hair, graceful and easy in her manners, and having all the appearance of an accomplished and well-raised lady. Her features bore the highest marks of European perfection, and there was not the slightest indication of African blood in her veins." The girl was claimed as a slave by a Mrs. Goddard, who attempted to prove her the daughter of a mulatto named Matilda, by whom the plaintiff had been reared from infancy, but in this they did not succeed, as no witness was introduced who was was present at the birth of the child. The girl rested the case upon her own appearance, which her counsel declared was *prima facie* evidence of her being free, and which threw the burden of proof on those who claimed her as a slave. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that she was a "free white woman." The community gave hearty demonstrations of approval to the verdict.

OLD BUCK'S TABLE.

The monstrous expenditure of the Democratic party under the reign of Mr. Buchanan, can be properly seen and fully appreciated, by an examination of the following table. It spends,

$80,000,000 a year!
$7,500,000 a month!!
$1,875,000 a week!!!
$267,859 a day!!!!
$11,160 an hour!!!!!
$186 a minute!!!!!!
3,10 a second!!!!!!!

The following table exhibits the annual expenditures during the past ten years, including the administrations of Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan:

1849—Taylor,	$46,789,667 82
1850—Fillmore,	42,506,892 11
1851—Fillmore,	40,504,422 12
1852—Fillmore,	36,552,080 37
1853—Pierce,	43,554,203 82
1854—Pierce,	51,018,248 70
1855—Pierce,	56,365,373 00
1856—Pierce,	60,172,401 64
[illegible]	[illegible]

☞The Missouri Democrat gives a new item regarding the sale of Fort Snelling. It will be remembered that the sale was a clandestine transaction, and stands revealed to the country as a monster plunder job. The Democrat says: 'Without advertisement or notice of any kind, $300,000 worth of property was alienated from the government, and the equivalent exacted for it was $90,000! The sale was not only clandestine, but the price was nominal. The parties to the contract were National Democrats exclusively, and after the reservation including the Fort was sold some troops were detained there, and $10,000 a month, barrack rent, was charged to the government by the new proprietors. The $90,000 purchase money, or the greater part of it, has thus been discharged.'

"DEATH SITS EVERY DAY."—Many years ago, when a bill for the relief of an aged officer was under consideration in the Senate, a member who wished it set aside, suggested that it could well be postponed; "Congress sets every year." Mr. Fromentin, a Frenchman, a Senator from Louisiana who advocated the bill, pointed energetically to the venerable petitioner conspicuous in the lobby, and exclaimed: 'Yes, Mr. Speaker, Congress sits every year, but DEATH SITS EVERY DAY—look."

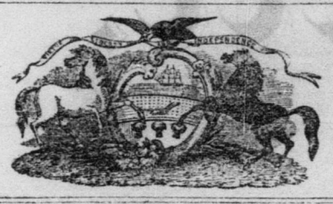
A TREMENDOUS CON.—A modest young gentleman at a dinner party put the following con. "Why are most people who eat turkey like babies?" No reply. The modest man blushed, and would have backed out, but finally gave his reason: "Because they are fond of the breast." Two middle aged ladies fainted, and the remains of the young man were carried out by the coroner.

The Democrats of Berks county who are opposed to the re-election of J. Glancy Jones, have started a new German paper at Reading. They are also negotiating for the purchase of the Reading Gazette, and if unsuccessful will start a new English paper. Jones will evidently have "a hard road to travel."

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPAR PROPRIETORS.—One of the Courts of the State of Indiana recently made a decision which is of interest to all newspaper proprietors throughout the Union A controversy existed relative to a charge for advertising between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the Patriot newspaper. It was held by the Judge that "the published terms of newspapers constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers, without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publisher can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the estimate value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price thus charged can be recovered."

Kaife, a London artist, has succeeded in photographing an exploding shell. The view is taken as the shell emerges from the smoke, and shows three-eighths of an inch of its track. It is curious that in every instance there is in the smoke about the shell a phantom human head, not visible to the eye, but quite distinct in the photograph. It is no doubt the reflection of the shadow of the gunner.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 24, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. E. FRAZER, of Fayette.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
EDWARD McPHERSON, *of Adams Co.*
ASSEMBLY,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, *of Bedford Co.*
GEO. G. WALKER, *of Somerset Co.*
COMMISSIONER,
GIDEON D. TROUT, *of St. Clair, tp.*
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY M. HOKE, *of Snake Spring.*
AUDITOR,
JAMES CARNELL, *of Monroe.*
CORONER,
WM. SHOWMAN, *of Harrison.*

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

At the request of our friends in several of the Townships, our County Committee has called meetings at the following times and places:

At Hopewell, on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Clearville, Monroe Tp., on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Barley's School House, in Bedford Tp., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Stonerstown, on Friday, Oct. 8, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Other meetings, it is expected, will be announced in due time, and it is hoped our friends will turn out strong, as good speakers will be present to address the meetings.

GAZETTE ON THE TARIFF.

Our article of week before last, on the Tariff, and the Bedford County Democratic Platform, seems to have riled our down-street brief disregard for the facts, he charges the authorship of the article on somebody else than ourself, and then deliberately tries to show that Henry Clay was never in favor of protection to American industry. Having done this, no doubt to his own satisfaction, he undertakes the still more difficult task of convincing his readers that the *Free Trade* resolution of the Cincinnati Platform does not mean Free Trade. The resolution, as heretofore published, and admitted to be correctly published, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of the country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas, and *progressive* FREE TRADE throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example."

This is as anti protection, and free-trade a resolution as could possibly be drawn, and we have seen it so treated by the press of the country, of both parties, and heard it again and again spoken of by intelligent persons, and we have the first paper yet to see, (before the last issue of the Gazette,) and the first intelligent man yet to hear, who considers the above quoted resolution as anything else than an open avowal of free-trade sentiments. We think Mr. Meyers ought to be permitted to pass.

"*Progressive Free-Trade*," are the words of this resolution of the Cincinnati Platform, and they mean just what they say; and it is a good deal too barefaced a falsehood to say or pretend, that "progressive free trade" does not mean *progressive free trade*. Great *progress* was made in the direction of free-trade when the tariff of 1846 was substituted for that of 1842, and the democratic Secretary of the Treasury, at almost if not quite every session of Congress since that time, has *recommended* a further reduction of duties, and consequently a further *progress* towards that free-trade of the democratic party, proclaimed by the foregoing resolution of the Cincinnati Platform.—Free-trade and *direct taxation*, are the doctrines of the party; the latter not so clearly expressed in any platform, but necessarily following the other, and openly avowed by leading men of the party in their speeches in Congress. They have been endeavoring to educate the people into the acceptance of these doctrines, and in the silly attempt the whole thing has broken down, business has been prostrated, and the country almost ruined; and now instead of having the honesty to admit their errors, they persist in the wrong, and even deny that they were ever in favor of free-trade at all. If the people can be again humbugged by such denials, they are more easily deceived than we ever supposed, and deserve to suffer a while longer under these democratic times, which are now upon us and which are the result of the progressive free-trade doctrines and practices of modern sham democracy.

Arouse, Freemen, Arouse!

But a little over two weeks yet remain, until the freemen of Pennsylvania are called upon to decide one of the most important elections that has occurred for many years. Are you ready, freemen of Bedford County, for the contest? If not, gird on your armor, and prepare for the battle. If you are in favor of the Protection of American Industry - if you are in favor of better times—if you are opposed to the present *ten-cents-a-day* system of the Locofoco administration—if you are in favor of the people of a sovereign territory making their own Constitutions and law —if you are opposed to using the United States army to crush *free State sentiment* in a territory—if you are opposed to border-ruffian invasion from other States—if you are opposed to the present unprecedented expenses of the Buchanan administration, amounting to *one hundred millions a year*—if you are opposed to a vast *national debt*—if you are opposed to fraud and corruption—if you are in favor of paying off our heavy State debt—if you are opposed to running Bedford County still further in debt—if you are in favor of paying off some $8,000 or $10,000 of Locofoco County debt— if you are in favor of paying off some three or four thousand dollars of Locofoco Poor House debt—and if you are in favor of an economical administration of officers, National, State and County—go and do all you can for Edward McPherson for Congress, for the State ticket, and for the whole County ticket.

The prospects for the success of the opposition in Pennsylvania this fall never were better they are cut up and divided in nearly every County in the State. In nearly every Congressional District, they have two candidates, Lecompton and anti-Lecompton, and they are now in the same position as was the opposition for the last few years. The times are changed and politics are changed! *The Locofoco party is broken, shattered and divided!* All over the North, is this the case. Pennsylvania will speak in thunder tones—and will re-echo the glad tidings proclaimed by her sister States of *Vermont* and *Maine!*

What say you, freemen of Bedford County? Will you help your brethern in other parts of the State to secure the glorious victory? You have the numbers and the power to carry the County, and wrest her from the hands of those who are robbing you and plunging you into a vast debt. To work, then, from this time until the election, and all will be right, and we will be able after the second Tuesday in October, to proclaim to you a glorious victory over the plundering hordes of Locofocoism.

National and State Administration against each other.

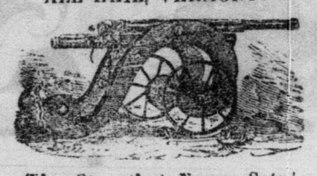
It has been very evident for months past that a breach would soon occur between Gov. Packer and his friends, and President Buchanan and his adherents. It has now taken place, open and palpable, and is proclaimed in a speech delivered on the 15 inst., by the Hon. John C. Knox, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and at present Attorney General under Gov. Packer. The Hon. John Hickman is running for Congress in the Chester and Delaware District as the anti-Lecompton candidate against a regular pro-slavery Lecompton Democrat. Hickman is supported by Col. John W. Forney, and by the anti-Lecompton men generally, and it was in Hickman's district, and in favor of his re-election, that Judge Knox made his speech, and proclaimed the open hostility between the National and State Administrations. It is a good sound speech, and we are almost persuaded to publish it, in condemnation of Buchanan's Kansas policy. Amongst other things Judge Knox says:

"Another man, upon whom the vilest abuse has been heaped by the minions of power, and who had as much or more to do with the election of Mr. Buchanan than any living man, from the first indication that an effort was about to be made to prevent and destroy the popular will in Kansas, fearlessly, ably, and persistently gave his voice and his pen to the denunciation of the contemplated outrage and its perpetrators. I refer gentlemen, to my friend John W. Forney, (and I am proud to call him such) the gallant editor of *the Press*. (Long continued applause.)

When Col. Forney has such backers as Judge Knox and Gov. Packer, and their friends, well might he say in his Tarrytown speech that the New Yorkers might look out for about Forty thousand majority against Lecompton in Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday of October next. Here is a pretty specimen of harmonious democracy. We have the highest authority for saying "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Our foes are hopelessly divided and all our friends have to do, is to go to the polls, and conquer at the ballot-box.

We call the attention of our readers, particularly the Democratic ones, to the article, in another column, from the Somerset *Herald and Whig*, headed "The Bedford Gazette." It fully exposes the creature, known by his hang-dog look, who does up part of the editorials of that paper. The *Abolition* announcement be made while assistant editor of the *Herald and Whig* for a short time, of the nomination of old Mr. Buchanan, and the resolutions, endorsed by him, from the New York Herald, are certainly very unique! Since "*beef-heels*'" sudden conversion, a year or two ago, after the "secret corruption agent" of the Locofoco party was in Somerset with plenty of the *rhino*, he has changed his *abolition* views greatly. *Money is the "root of all evil,"* and its influence was too much for his low standard of morality, as depicted in his *phiz*.

ALL HAIL, VERMONT!



The Star that Never Sets!

The following is the result of the recent election in this noble State:

MONTPELIER, Vermont, Sept. 8.—We have returns this evening from 89 towns, which foot up thus for Governor:--

Hiland Hall, Opposition,	13,256
Hiram Keyes, Locofoco,	6,359
Scattering,	81
Opposition majority over all,	6,615
Last year over all,	5,956
Net gain in 89 towns,	860

Returns from 144 towns give the following results for members of the House:

Opposition, 144; Locofoco 21; Abolitionist, 1; No choice, 5.

The Burlington (Vt.) Times says that the majority of Hiland Hall for Governor will not be less than sixteen thousand, and adds:

"The entire vote of the State is probably about 42,500, which is between two and three thousand more than that of last year, and ten thousand less than it will be in 1860, when Vermont will be called on to testify in the case of the People vs. Lecompton. Give the Green Mountain boys a fair chance at that particular development of "Democracy," and they will furnish a new illustration of what is meant by a 'popular majority.' The Republican majority in the Legislature will probably be more than two hundred. The Senate shows 'a clean bill of health.' There is not the shadow of a smell of Lecomptonism on its garments; and the 'infusion' in the House is merely suggestive of a new 'potency' in homœopathy. Political doctors will find the circumstance an instructive study."

MAINE, ALSO, HAS SPOKEN!

LOCOFOCOISM ANNIHILATED!

The returns from Maine show a complete triumph. Governor Morrill is re-elected by a majority of from eight to ten thousand votes; his party has a large majority in the State Legislature, and six members have been elected to Congress, being the entire delegation to which the State is entitled. Their names are as follows:

Daniel E. Somes,	Freeman H. Morse,
John J. Perry,	Israel Washburne, Jr.,
Ezra B. French,	Stephen C. Foster.

This victory also ensures the return, by the newly elected Legislature, of a United States Senator, to supply the seat of the Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March, next.

"ALL BERKS."

By the following, which we copy from the *Press*, it will be seen that the Democracy are having a fine time of it, even in old Berks.—Divided and distracted all over the State, how can they expect to succeed at the next election!

"'THE BERKS COUNTY DEMOCRAT' is the title of a new German Democratic paper, published at Reading, the first number of which we have just received. It exhibits unusual typographical excellence, and, in its matter signal ability in journalism. "The Democrat" takes strong ground against the re-election of J. Glancy Jones, and hoists the ticket lately nominated, in mass convention, by the Popular Sovereignty Democrats of Old Berks. A portion of the paper is given up to English reading, and the whole bears the marks of permanency and prosperity. The editors, Col. Samuel M. Young and J. M. Sallade, Esq., are well known in the Democratic party for their eloquence and orthodoxy in support of Democratic principles. Nothing is required but industry and attention to render this fine German journal one of the institutions of Berks county. Success to it, and all enterprises that stand upon the right. They may have a struggle at first, but they must triumph in the end."

NEW FIRM.—Mr. A. Ferguson has taken O. E. Shannon, Esq., in partnership with him, and they will hereafter trade under the name and firm of A. Ferguson & Co. They have removed their Store to Anderson's Row, where they offer a new and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, Preserves, Segars, &c. See their advertisement in another column.

HENRY M. HOKE, Esq., our worthy candidate for Poor Director, several days since, sold his splendid farm to Mr. John Smouse. He intends offering part of his personal property at public sale on the 12th Nov. next. It is his intention to remove to Bedford Borough this fall.

BLAIR COUNTY.—We are glad to perceive by the last Blair County *Whig*, that the candidates on the Republican County ticket have withdrawn in favor of the People's ticket.—This is as it should be, and will render the election of S. Steel Blair, Esq., (one of the most talented men in the State) to Congress, certain, as well as the whole county ticket.

THE CENTRAL BANK of Pennsylvania, at Hollidaysburg, neglects to pay its small debts, which seems to us to be rather suspicious of its solvency. Persons who are offered its paper will do well to remember this fact.

We are requested to announce that Rev. D. Bacon will preach in the Court House, on this (Friday) evening, at seven o'clock, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Democratic Conferees from York, Cumberland and Perry, met again on Thursday, but could not agree—still standing 3 for Fisher, 3 for Abl, and 3 for Mcintyre.

From the Somerset Herald and Whig.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

This organ of the "Lecompton Nigger Democracy" publishes in its last issue, a paragraph copied from this paper, and by us copied from the Philadelphia North American, stating that Hon. Frank Blair and Senator Trumbull addressed a meeting at Alton, Ill., in the very place where, twenty-one years ago, Lovejoy was slain. The paragraph adds: "*Now the people flock in thousands to hear his brother proclaim the doctrines for which that blood was shed.*"

It will be remembered that Lovejoy was killed in a riot created by the pro-slavery men who denounced him as an abolitionist, and the *North American* cites as an evidence of the change of public sentiment in that community, the fact that Blair & Trumbull who are *opposed to the extension of Slavery, particularly into Kansas*, should have been welcomed and listened to by thousands. From this paragraph, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Meyers, editor of the Bedford *Gazette* with that profundity of ratiocination for which he is so remarkable, proves that the *North American* is an abolition sheet, that the *Herald & Whig* is also an Abolition organ, that the said *Herald & Whig* is the organ, not only of the Abolitionists of Somerset, but of Bedford County' ergo, the Republican must be identified with the Abolition party." To such profound logic, we must of course bow with all due deference, not even daring to plead in extenuation an editorial record of ten years, or the fact that the article was merely copied by us as an item of news. We can but throw ourselves upon the mercy of the court. As a special plea in mitigation of damages however, we crave leave to set forth the following facts.—In June of 1856 business called us from home, and not liking to trust the old Herald to edit itself during our temporary absence, we called in the assistance of one Benjamin Franklin Meyers, then at that time a hanger on to the skirts of the Know Nothing party in this goodly town, since promoted (in consideration of his services in attempting Judas—like to betray and sell out, the American party of the County) to the editorial chair of the Bedford Gazette. During our absence aforesaid, the Cincinnati Convention met and brought forth its nominees. On this momentous event, our temporary substitute, the Benjamin Franklin Meyers aforesaid, produced and published, in our columns, as editorial, the following delectable article.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINATIONS.

The mountain has labored and brought forth —*Ten Cent Jimmy and* 101 *Niggers*. That is to say the long talked of "Democratic National Convention has come off and James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge, have been nominated for President and Vice President—so far so good—but let us look at the *modus operandi* by which these gentlemen received their nominations. *A wholesale and unblushing truckling to the South*, marks the whole course of the procedure * * * A platform embodying the iniquity of Douglas, evinces their love for the *peculiar institution*, and a time-serving spirit that pervades the entire deliberations of the be the shuffle-ware Buchanan, is basely lavish for a ticket in the National political lottery, for the fall of 1856—be it so—Douglas and Pierce have doubtless long been weary of bearing the Kansas burthen themselves. *Let one who has already bowed to the hideous image, and who will be ably assisted in lugging the enormous load, by his partners glossy skinned*—101—let him take upon him the weight that has sunk his colleagues so irredeemably in the mud of political dishonor. Everything that has been done to which the South has objected, will of course, be studiously avoided by these *new champion panderers to the institution of Slavery*. All the shouts that have gone up from the awakening North for Freedom in new Territories, will be disregarded. At least so the signs we gather from the sittings of the Cincinnati Convention, force us to believe. More on this subject anon."

How the pure Buchanan Democracy of Bedford County may view this effusion from the pen of the editor of the *Gazette*, we cannot surmise, but we do know that it was denounced by their brethren of this town as *rank Abolitionism* at the time it appeared, and in our opinion approaches much nearer to it than anything that ever appeared in the columns of this paper.

And this defendant pleads as a further plea in this behalf, that at time and place and in the paper aforesaid, to wit, the "Herald & Whig," Benjamin Franklin Meyers (now of the Bedford *Gazette*) being then temporary editor of the "Herald & Whig," printed and published in the editorial columns of the newspaper aforesaid, *accompanied with remarks purporting to be editorial*, the following choice and sententious platform, purporting to be "A SUITABLE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM," which said article he then and there copied from the *N. Y. Herald*, and which (being concluded by his own reasoning) he then and there adopted as his own.

"*Resolved*, That niggers, pistols, bowie-knives, and bludgeons, are the fundamental principles of Democracy, as re-constructed under the warlike administration of Franklin Pierce, by our dear friends the *Southern Nigger drivers*.

"*Resolved*, That the killing of a contemptible Irish waiter, *holding the position of a nigger*, for a neglect of duty or impudence to a Democratic guest coming down late to breakfast, is a proper warning to the whole Irish race that they can no longer expect to ride rough shod over the democracy of this Union.

"*Resolved*, As the Constitution, as interpreted by our Southern teachers the *nigger drivers*, has already established African slavery in all the territories of the United States, that Squatter Sovereignty is a humbug, that Gen. Cass is a humbug, considerably behind the age, and that *all abolition or free squatters*, should be expelled from Kansas if necessary, by fire and sword."

In conclusion it is suggested, not by way of defence, but as of probable benefit to some of our democratic brethern of Bedford, that if the Benjamin Franklin Meyers aforesaid has proved that we are an abolitionist, then by a parity of reasoning we can prove that white is black and therefore, if any of them long to possess an able bodied "Nigger" with those unerring marks of the race, a hang-dog look and beef-heels, he can be obtained at a low figure by applying at the office of the Bedford Gazette.

KANSAS LAND SALES—The public land sales in Kansas have been postponed, by order of the President, until after the 1st of July next.

THE SCOTCH PIPE CONTRACT.

The Democratic presses are almost every where wincing under the shameful expose that the Iron pipes for the great National Water Works at Washington City are to be made in a Foreign country, by Foreign materials, and to the great prejudice of American interests, enterprise and labor.

But in Hollidaysburg, in Blair county, in the very heart of the great Iron region of the country, surprising to relate! we have a press that boldly and unblushingly DEFENDS THE OUTRAGEOUS FACT. The Democratic Standard, admitting that the Government pet who has the job, has made "a contract with some Scotch house to supply a part of the pipes," with shameless face sets up the plea that American manufacturers and American laborers have no right to complain, because "upon these imported pipes the United States Government will be as much of a gainer as the duty amounts to."

Is not this too bad? And will the freemen of America tamely submit to such Anti-American conduct on the part of the Government, and such heartless doctrines on the part of the government presses? See! American Manufacturers are crushed down and ruined by Foreign competition, and American laborers are deprived of employment, or forced to earn a scanty subsistence at starving wages, and yet THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ROLLS OUT ITS HEAPS OF GOLD TO SUSTAIN AND BUILD UP THIS FOREIGN COMPETITION!! And see, again, the argument in defence of this conduct! The U. S. Government will be "as much of a gainer as the duty amounts to." The Government—the office holders, the Plundering Contractors, &c., —"will be the gainer,"—NO MATTER ABOUT THE PEOPLE; these will lose and suffer of course; but no matter--the Government is the gainer!!!

So argues the Democratic Standard, the Organ of the Administration Party in Blair county, and such we suppose, therefore, is sound "Democratic" doctrine.

Against such Government practice and such "Democratic" doctrine, the Opposition in all its branches is uncompromisingly hostile. We hold that our Government should in every possible way promote the PEOPLE'S interest; for that THE LIVING OF THE PEOPLE IS OF MORE IMPORTANCE TO THEM THAN REVENUE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. But the interests of the people and of the government are identical, and to promote one is to promote the other.—*Register.*

THE CONTEST IN THE ADAMS AND FRANKLIN DISTRICT.

Edward M'Pherson, Esq., the Peoples' candidate for Congress in the Adams and Franklin district, arrived in town this morning on his return from Juniata county. He is enjoying excellent health, and from what we can learn from persons acquainted in the district, we are led to believe that he will be triumphantly elected over his opponent, Wilson Reilly, the Lecompton candidate, who betrayed the wishes of his constituents by voting for that swindling humbug, the Kansas Lecompton swindle.

Messrs. McPherson and Reilly addressed different meetings at Mifflin during the past week, and a disinterested eye-witness informs us that Mr. Reilly was completely floored in the contest, and that Mr. McPherson is by far the best speaker. Mr. Reilly is now attempting to make the people of his district believe that he will vote for the admission of Kansas, if she should present herself at the next Congress for admission with a new Constitution.—We hope the people of his district will pause and consider his promises heretofore made to them that he would vote against Lecompton last winter, all of which he violated. Let them remember the old adage. "If a man cheat me once it is his fault, but if he is permitted to cheat me twice it is my own," and act accordingly.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SPIRIT IN OLD BERKS.

On the 11th inst. an anti-Jones Democratic county meeting was held in Reading, over which Dr. H. H. Muhlenberg presided. Mr. M. on taking the chair, gave his reason for opposing the re-election of J. Glancy Jones to Congress. A full County ticket was formed, headed by Maj. John Schwartz of Reading, for Congress. Mr. Schwartz was a soldier in the War of 1812, never was a candidate for office, and is represented to be a strong man before the people. One of the resolutions charges that Jones' renomination was affected by fraud, another announces in favor of a revision of the Tariff of 1857; and another declares in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under such a Constitution as a majority of the people prefer.

THE PROSPECT.

John W. Forney, in his recent speech at Tarrytown, N. Y., in alluding to the fall election in Pennsylvania, said that the Lecompton candidates for the Supreme Bench and Canal Commissioner, would be beaten by 40,000 MAJORITY!

Their is not an intelligent politician of either party, who does not admit that John M. Read and William E. Frazer, the People's candidates, will be chosen Supreme Judge and canal Commissioner, by an OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

This should be an incentive to every member of the Party to turn out and vote. Let every one feel it a privilege to participate in what will prove a GLORIOUS VICTORY.

KANSAS.—The Lawrence *Republican* gives a list of returns from fourteen polls not included in the Commissioners statement, embracing an aggregate vote of 1,243—171 for and 1,072 against the English proposition.—Thus amended the total vote would stand 1,969 for, to 12,372 against it—making the Free State majority 10,413. The supposition of the *Republican* is that these returns either did not reach the Commissioners, or were rejected on account of informality; they make no mention of any of the localities named.

The revenues of the government this year will not reach $50,000,000. The appropriations exceed $100,000,000, and the actual expenditures will be over $90,000,000, at the lowest calculation.

Our National debt will be increased at least $40,000,000 during the present fiscal year.—At the last session of Congress $40,000,000 of debt was created.

How long will the people submit to these things?

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

By divine permission the Rev. W. Hoffmeier, of Friends Cove, expects to preach, in the stone church at Bloody Run, on the first Sunday in October at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

DIED.

In West Providence township, on the 12th inst. GEORGIANNA, infant daughter of the late Himas O'Neal, aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days.

SHOE STORE!
FERGUSON & CO,

HAVE just opened their new store, in Anderson's row of buildings, nearly opposite the Gazette office.

Their stock of *boots and shoes* for men, women and children is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons:

FIRST. On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at *30 cents on the dollar less* than what was paid last year for the same kind of goods.

SECOND. They were bought for *cash*, and the usual discounts made.

THIRD. They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently *were bought much lower*.

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools, where they can sit and talk or buy shoes, just as they please.

PICKLES and FRUITS.

In connection with the Shoe business all kinds of Pickles, fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine apple, Peach, Strawberry, cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c. &c

ALSO, The best and most general assortment of *Tobacco and Cigars* will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this County, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profit.

Sept. 24, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: one lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on Pitt Street, and adjoining public lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, Jr., on the West, and the Raystown branch on the North. Also a lot of ground containing about 20 acres, situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, William Maiken's heirs and others.

Leaving the following named heirs to wit: Jacob, who is dead leaving issue a Daughter, Mary Ann intermarried with George Himes, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary McKinley, residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving issue five children, viz: George, residing in the West, Henry, residing in Frederick County, Md. William, residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, residing in Frederick County, Md., and John, residing in the same place, Joseph, the petitioner, Sarah, intermarried with Thos Slack, now dead, leaving issue six children, residing in Bedford County, viz. George, Mary, intermarried with George Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda, and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermaried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Saturday, the 16th day of October, 1858.

WM. S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford. Sept. 24, '58.

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 30th day of August A. D. 1858—Before the Judges of the Said County,

On motion of G. H. Spang Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to Wm. Figart, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with the petitioner, Wm. Figart, Wm. Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermaried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rosanna, intermaried with David Russell, Sarah, and Susan Putt, the last named yet in minority, residing in Bedford County Penn'a, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, 15th day of November, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Michael Putt, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, residing in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Jeshua Filler, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Moss, residing in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, residing in Bedford County Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, fifteenth day, of Novembe, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Kegg, late of Colerain township, Bedford County, dec'd, seized of the following Real Estate to wit: a certain messuage or tract of land situate in Colerain township, and county aforesaid, containing about two hundred and sixty one acres, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, Simon Stucky, Abraham Wisel and others.

Leaving a widow named Rebecca, and issue eight children, viz: William, residing in Hancok County, Ohio, Emanuel the petioner, Mary Ann residing in Bedford county, John residing in California, Jacob and Josiah residing in Bedford county, Rebecca residing in Huntingdon county Penn'a and Margaret residing Bedford county.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Sept 24, '58.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified to make payment by the 14th of October, next.—Those failing to comply with this Notice will find their accounts after that date in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

MURRAY & BROTHER

Bloody Run, Sept. 24, 1858.—3

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
THE BLOOD SEARCHER
GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poultices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Feburry, 185', he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

DAVIDMcCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barnis & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after flushing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors.*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in *Bedford Township* on

FRIDAY THE 5th NOV'R, next

all the following described Real estate, to wit:

A tract of land with Grist Mill and Dwelling House thereon erected, containing 41 acres and 28 perches and allowance; also 2½ acres of Meadow ground, adjoining John Halderbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

DANIEL S. HELSEL,
Adm'r of the Estate of
JACOB HELSEL, dec'd.

Sept. 17, 1858.–d.

STRAY SHEEP.

FOUND on the Premises of the Subscriber residing at Bloody Run, on the 1st inst. Seven Sheep, (2 Weathers and 5 Ewes,) two marked with the letter M, in black, and another the letter T, in Red, on the rumps. two of them having ear marks, and on the remainder no marks were found. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay Charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law

Sept. 17, 1858. JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women s shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A .B CRAMER & CO.

To School Directors and Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will meet with the Directors and Teachers of Schellsburg and Napier township, in Schellsburg for the purpose of examining teachers and renewing certificates on the 25th of September; those of Juniata at Buenavista on the 27th; of St. Clair at the Eight Square on the 28th; of Union at Mowry's mill on the 29th; of Middle Woodberry at the school house in Woodberry on the 30th; of South Woodbery at Enterprise on the 1st Oct.; of West Providence at Bloody Run on the 4th; of Hopewell at Dashers, on the 5th; of Broad Top at Hopewell on the 6th; of Liberty at Stonerstown on the 7th; of Snake Spring at Hartley's school house on the 13th; of Colerain at the Brick Church on the 14th; of East Providence at Householder's school house on the 15th; of Bedford township at Bedford on the 16th; of Harrison at Kiser's school house on the 18th; of Londonderry at Bridgeport on the 19th; of Cumberland Valley at John May's on the 20th; of Southampton at Chaneysville on the 21st; of Monroe at Clearville on the 22d; of Bedford borough on the 25th.

The above meetings will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. and it is particularly requested that Directors and Teachers be punctual in their attendance—Teachers will please provide themselves with pen, ink and paper, and avail this opportunity of being examined, as no teacher will be examined after the regular time, except for special reasons, and then not unless he brings a written request for me to do so, signed by at least three Directors of the district in which he is to be employed.

Notice is also hereby given, that all Permanent Certificates of the old styles have been annulled under the authority of the forty-first section of the Grand School Law of the 8th of May, 1854 and can no longer be received by Directors as authority for the employment of Teachers. Teachers holding such certificates will please attend to the above mentioned days and have them exchanged or returned.

H. HECKERMAN,
Sept. 10, 1858. County Superintendent.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPP'S Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.

No. 88 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.

Sept. 10, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE,

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday, the 9th day of October, next* the REAL ESTATE of Wm. Leasure, late dec'd, to wit: a Tract of Land composed of three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, county aforesaid, containing 232 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres under cultivation, adjoining lands of Brice Growden on the north, A. Perdew on the west, and John Gorden on the east, about 93 acres of the same patented land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE, about six acres in MEADOW with a small ORCHARD thereon. Land well watered and an excellent spring at the door. Terms cash. Due attendance will be given by

A. PERDEW,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Adm'r.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Betts, Pusey, & Co., vs. Locke & Snyder. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford County, Vend Ex. No. 25, Aug. Term, 1858.

George Stuckey, vs. Jacob Snyder. } Vend. Ex. No. 9, August Term, 1858.

And now, to wit, August 30, 1858, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed appointed Auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. S. Fluke. Esq., sheriff of Bedford County, raised by virtue of the above stated writs on sale of deft's Jacob Snyder's real estate, to and amongst creditors.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, A. D., 1858, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock. A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. EREED,
Auditor.

Sept. 10. 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

Garretson & Barclay, vs. Thomas W. Horton. } Pluries Vend. Exp's. No.'s 69 and 70, August Term, 1858. In the Common Pleas of Bedford County. And now to wit, August 30, 1858, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., John P. Reed appointed auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. S. Fluke, Esq., Sheriff of Bedford County, raised by virtue of the above writs, on sale of defendant's real estate, to and amongst creditors.

By virtue of the above appointment, the undersigned will meet all parties interested, who may choose to attend, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

Sept. 10, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton township deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against, it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD PERDEW,
of Bean's Cove, Bedford co., *Adm'r.*
Sept. 10, 1858.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Joseph Nicodemus, acting Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Dull, dec'd, to and amongst the heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 23d day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

G. H. SPANG,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Auditor.*

Notice to Retailers!

RETAILERS are notified that their Licenses are ready for delivery and must be lifted by the 1st day of October, next, or suits will be brought against all failing to lift them without respect to persons.

S. DAVIS,
Sept. 10, 1858.–c. *Treasurer.*

GENERAL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (12th) OCTOBER, 1858, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON for Supreme Judge of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Commissioner of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Auditor of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Coroner of said County.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township, to meet at the New school House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake spring Township to meet at the school House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspecor who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceeding such election and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall declose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall made the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the free form of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was coummitted, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less then one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the 83d of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK,
Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.

Alcinda W. Smith, vs. Wm. Smith. } No. 23, August Term, 1858, in the Common Pleas of Bedford Co.

Proceedings on Libel for Divorce.

And now, to wit, Aug. 30, 1858, on motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., John P. Reed appointed Commissioner to take testimony, and report the same to Court.

The Commissioner will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

JNO. P. REED,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Commissioner.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of O. E Shannon, Esq., one of the administrators de bonis non, cum testamento annexo, of the estate of Thos. Vickroy, deceased, to and amongst the widow, heirs and legatees of said deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Wednesday, the 22d day of September, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock. A. M., of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO P. REED,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Auditor.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have bought of William Lashley and paid him for the following property to wit: his entire stock of store goods, horses, cattle, hogs, calves, grain, hay, and altogether all the personal property that belonged to him, and, also four tracts of land, and leave the same in his possession during my pleasure, and I furthermore forewarn all persons from trespassing on the same, as I will most positively enforce the law against any person so doing, as it is mine and paid for. HENRY C. LASHLEY.

September 3, 1858.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ✕nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Hunt's Patent Portable Fence.

THE subscriber has purchased the right of Bedford County, for this celebrated fence, which has been exhibited in Bedford for several days of Court week. He will sell Township or individual rights, on application to him at St. Clairsville post office, Bedford County, Pa. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

September 3, 1858–c.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the will of Wm. Maiken, late of Bedford Towship, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOB MANN,
Aug. 20, 1858.–t. *Executor.*

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elect are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office on Thursday the 14th day of October next to receive their instructions, books &c.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 17, 1858. *Clerk.*

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow. at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsome Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, where a *large* and *attractive assortment* of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shawn	*Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quille,	*Lavillus,*
Organdie Lawns,	*White & printed Brilliants,*
Challies,	*Plain and Figured Swiss.*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1,50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ *cents per yard.*

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ *to* 25 *per yard.*

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ *cts. per yard.*

An extensive assortime t of beautiful prints ranging from 4 *to* 12½ *cents per yard.*

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of* 5 *cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for 5 *cts.*, and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black French and English Cloths,
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skins.
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.
Radzetoire do do
Velvets, do do
and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a Large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts per	pound.
First rate Brown Sugar for	8	" "	"
Extra do do "	10	" "	"
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and	15	" "	"
First Rate Rio Coffee for	12½	" "	"
Extra do do "	15	" "	"
No. 1 Java do "	15	" "	"
Best N. O. Molasses "	12½	" "	quart.
Good Syrup do "	12½	" "	"
Extra do do "	18¾	" "	"

Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*

Bacon by the pound.

☞ All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE*, in *Anderson's Row*, one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 7, 1858.–8m *Machinist.*

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and can ult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858–1y.

☞ TO INVALIDS. ☜

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the
CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.
Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

OCTOBER APPOINTMENT.

BEDFORD, "WASHINGTON HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13TH. 1858.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bronton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicine are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

July 8, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 9th of October*, 1858, the well known farm, formerly the property of Allen Conley, deceased. The farm contains 163 acres of good tillable land, about 100 acres of which is cleared and under fence, 15 acres of meadow the balance well timbered. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with stone kitchen attached, a double log barn, and other necessary buildings, there is a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and other fruit trees of different kinds. A never failing well of water near the house, and several springs on the farm.

This tract of land lies about 2½ miles west of Schellsburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Crismar, Philip Hoover, John Whetstone and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, by

September 3, 1858. URIAH CONLEY,
Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY 6th NOV'R NEXT

the Real Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe Township, dec'd viz: the mansion farm of said deceased, containing

441 Acres and 64 Perches

with Double Log House and Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Mich'l Hevner, Nathan Grubb and others.

Terms: One third to remain in the proprrty during the widow's life, the interest thereon to be paid her annually—One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

MAHALA WEIMER,
Sept. 10, 1858.–d. *Administratrix.*

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

MY friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, and parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kin l made out of the very best 1 and 2 ✕ tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the County. I would also call the attention of the public to to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blackening constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will plase call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

September 3, 1858.–3m.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

Assembly.

THE undersigned offers himself, to the voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties, as an independent candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election.

Sept. 3, 1858–te. SAM'L J. CASTNER.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO make arrangements for Fall Trade, G. W. Rupp will offer goods at reduced prices to those that wish to buy, for cash call and see and you cannot be disappointed.

And all those that know themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

August 6, 1858.

WANTED.

1,000 BUSHELS of Oats wanted immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply at this office.

Aug. 27, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.

Aug. 27.

*A NEW SUPPLY O

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

The Chinese Cane for Sweetening.

The present and prospective high prices of all grades of sugar will render it an object for those who have the Chinese Sugar Cane growing in quantity, to turn it to account in the manufacture of syrup. The still imperfect development of processes for manufactoring sugar from the juice, will prevent much being done in that line, the present season at least. We still hope that even during this year the experiments to be made will go far to establish some convenient and profitable mode of obtaining the dry sugar itself. But whether this be the case or not, we have proved by our own experiments, last year, if he had not had hundreds of confirmatory evidences, that the juice may be converted into a cheap palatable syrup. As stated in a former number, we obtained about 100 gallons of syrup from half an acre, though the imperfection in the manufacture rendered the larger portion of it of poor quality. The same processes which made even a small portion of it an excellent syrup, would have rendered the whole so, if they had been known and adopted in season.

The articles we published last Fall and Winter perhaps indicated clearly enough what are the main requisites for producing good syrup, but we will add a hint or two now.

1. Some kind of mill or rollers will be needed for pressing out the juice thoroughly. Whether the mill be large or small, of wood or iron, will depend upon the amount of material to be pressed, and the convenience of obtaining such a mill as may be desired. We think iron rollers are by far the best, unless for the smallest experiments, when home-made wooden rollers may be used.

2. The cane should be cut as soon as convenient after the seed pulp enters the ripening or hard doughy state. It should be cut no faster than pressed or boiled. The cutting may be continued until after sufficient freezing and thawing takes place to slightly sour the juice.

3. The boiling should be commenced as soon as the juice is expressed.

4. The boiling down should be done in shallow vessels, with the fire touching only the bottom, for in no case, and at no stage of the boiling, should the fire on the outside of the vessel be allowed to come up as high as the surface of the liquid within.

5. The boiling should be *as brisk as possible*, until the syrup is so thick as to be in danger of burning, when the heat should be reduced. Three or or four hours at most is all the time that should ordinarily be taken to reduce the juice to a moderate thick syrup.

6. In a majority of cases reported, the best results have been obtained by adding nothing to the juice, but boiling rapidly in vessels of a few inches in depth, and simply removing the rising scum entirely from the surface. (The "skimmings" may be turned to good account for vinegar, by simply putting them in barrels with some water, and leaving them to sour.)

The exceptions to this last rule are, that when the canes are long ripened, or subject to freezing and thawing, or when the boiling is long continued, it is well to add a little soda or lime, to neutralize any acid formed. The same will be the case when the juice has stood long after expressing it, before brisk boiling has been secured.

SHOULD DRONES BE KILLED?—Mr. J. K., of Bedford Co., Pa., asks: "What think you of the practice of killing the *drones* in the beehive? They are very numerous at this time of the year, and consume much honey. Will their destruction injure the swarm?" We submitted the above questions to Mr. Quinby, to which he replies as follows.

It is now admitted that the drones are the males among bees. Nature has so arranged it, that sexual intercourse takes place in the air. The excursions made by the queen for that purpose, are attended with much peril. To prevent failures as much as possible, a large number of males (drones) are provided, and multitudes of them are on the wing soon after the middle of each fair day. Nature provided drones enough for isolated colonies. When several hives, or stocks are brought together, the instinct that reared drones enough for one, is retained, and each colony provides the usual number, while one or two stocks might produce nearly enough. When a great number of stocks are in company, the chances of the queen being lost by entering the wrong hive after her excursion are greatly multiplied; perhaps a few more drones than one or two colonies would produce might be expedient to make her success as certain as possible. Yet when a large number of stocks are together, a majority of the drones may be destroyed to advantage, and thus save all the honey they would consume. Unless the workers are very much reduced, the drones can be of no use a few weeks after swarming is over. A better way, where one has the moveable frames, would be to remove nearly all of the drone cells in the Spring, and substitute worker cells instead, thereby preventing the rearing of the drones.—*Ib.*

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Cinghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

STOP AND LOOK

AT

THE GREAT BARGAINS!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons, for their very kind and liberal patronage, since opening the

NEW STORE,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the second supply of new

SUMMER GOODS,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co.'s Philadelphia made, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see, and we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

Bedford, July 9, 1858.–3m.

NEW GOODS!

Good News for the People!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that at

REED & MINNICH'S,

Who have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Aug. 20, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart*. Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers, youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart, by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Principal.

Aug. 20, 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry.*

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

GREAT

ATTRACTION!

NEW AND CHEAP

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemens' and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to $18. Pants from 50 cents to $10, Vests from 37½ cents to $6. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and unheard-of bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place. 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

TO make arrangements for fall trade, A. Ferguson will offer Boots and Shoes and particular Glassware, at reduced prices, to all those who wish to buy for cash. Please call and you will not be disappointed.

All those that know themselves indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

Aug. 13, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, etc.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pil's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!

Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 4th of August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

CANDLES.

ADAMANTINE and Tallow Mould Candles, for sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the State have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Proth'y

July 16, 1858.–c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE—the celebrated GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLE—by

June 11, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Millwright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,
at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

NEW FIRM.

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage

J. M BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6. 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's

Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES C LARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing, in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor. Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
Sept. 18, 1857–zz

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hohensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in spite of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6 00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856–tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pinchbeck Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care. During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS.
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, no more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858